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July 27, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 94
Humidity 94

July 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 93 95

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日十二月六

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

VIGOROUS GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT DEFEAT.

Attempt to Make a Stand on the Marne.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at two o'clock in the afternoon of July 25, says that the Germans have strengthened their line by counter-attacking determinedly along the whole front from the Tardenois salient on the Ourcq to Virgny thus attacking towards the west, south and east. They have apparently decided to refuse to accept defeat and are making a further stand for the salient and a footing north of the Marne.

The Germans south of the Ourcq are attacking in a south-easterly direction against Bois-de-la-Tourneille and the line Beunarde-le-Charmel. Further south, attack and counter-attack are alternating in rapid succession and the fighting is most violent.

The enemy on the eastern limb of the salient attacked the new British salient enclosing the woods west of Virgny in strong force. We are vigorously counter-attacking.

Americans Still Pressing Enemy.

London, July 26.

An American communique states:—We continue to press the enemy between the Ourcq and the Marne. We have taken the southern half of Fere Forest.

The French Progress.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters writing at midnight on July 24, states:—The French are now within three miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, a meeting point of eight roads and the centre of the German communications in this region. The town has been heavily shelled all day and bombed by air squadrons.

Anglo-French Airmen Busy.

London, July 26.

A French communique states:—French and British pilots on the 24th instant felled nine German aeroplanes and set afire three captive balloons. Despite bad weather, bombers made numerous raids near the battlefield. Station depots at Ami Fontaine, stations and trucks at Bouches, Courlandon, Fismes and Guignecourt were copiously bombed. Altogether thirty tons of projectiles were employed. Fires and explosions were observed at Courlandon and Fismes.

More German Imagination.

London, July 25.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed attacks between Bucquoy and Hebuterne, west of Albert and in the vicinity of Maillay. We threw back violent attacks south of the Ourcq and south-west of Rheims.

GERMAN SUBMARINISM.

The Greatest Gamble in History.

London, July 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, proposing the health of the Allied Food Controllers, at a dinner in their honour, said that Germany's dependence on the success of submarine was the greatest gamble in history. She pitted her whole destiny upon a gamble and it had failed.

PARCELS FOR PRISONERS.

The Need Never Greater.

London, July 26.

The Duke of Connaught and Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organisations, have written a letter to the Press suggesting that the authorities at the religious services commemorating the anniversary of the war on August 4 should be devoted to the care of British prisoners. They point out that the need for food parcels was never more urgent.

IRISH RECRUITING.

Preparing for the Voluntary Scheme.

London, July 26.

The Daily News' correspondent at Dublin says that the War Office and other Departments have approved of a recruiting scheme for Ireland, which it is hoped to operate on August 1.

It is believed that the Government has completed the registration machinery for eventual conscription if necessary.

Lord French is seeking Treasury support for industrial development, including the building of railways to coalfields and the construction of harbours.

THE SINKING OF THE JUSTITIA.

London, July 26.

An Admiralty announcement states:—As a result of the first explosion, fifteen of the Justitia's engine-room staff are missing. The submarine sunk by the British destroyer Marne was endeavouring to get into position to attack the Justitia.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Baron Hasearik Von Heinlein, the ex-Minister for Education, has been appointed Premier of Austria.

THE PARIS ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government still adhered to the policy of the Paris economic resolutions. The Imperial War Conference and War Cabinet were still discussing that policy.

THE WAR PRISONERS AGREEMENT.

London, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave stated that the Anglo-German War Prisoners Agreement provided for the exchange of all combatants who have been prisoner for eighteen months and also the return of additional British combatants in order to compensate for the exchange of German civilians interned in Britain for a much smaller number of British interned in Germany. The exchange also included the interned men in Holland and Switzerland.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SIBERIAN INTERVENTION.

Japan to Assist the Czech-Slovaks.

London, July 26.

It is officially confirmed that Japan has decided to accept the American proposal to assist the Czech-Slovaks in Siberia.

The Kaiser's Promise.

London, July 26.

A message from Harbin says that Colonel Semakoff has been compelled to fall back from Manchuria station. His left flank is now inside the Chinese border. Documents on Austro-German war prisoners show that the Kaiser ordered them to fight in Siberia and promises subsequent reward.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE EX-TSAR.

London, July 25.

H.M. the King has ordered the Court to go into mourning for four weeks for the Ex-Tsar.

Their Majesties, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, Grand Duke George of Russia attended a memorial service to the ex-Tsar at the Russian Church London.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

General Foch Closing the Pincers.

London, July 25.

The latest communique shows that General Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and Marne since the 18th. The capture of Armentieres increases the envelopment of Oulchy-le-Chateau and the capture of Brecey brings the Allies to only five miles from the important centre of roads at Fere-en-Tardenois, whence, according to Reuter's correspondent at Paris on the 25th, the Germans are hastily removing materials accumulated since the beginning of June. The Allies are thus relaxing the German hold on the Chateau Thierry-Soissons road and gradually linking up the front formed by Oulchy-le-Chateau, Fere-en-Tardenois and Montagne-de-Rheims where they promise eventually to establish a strong line. The eastern side of the triangle of the British advance north of the Aisne river is most important as threatening the German left with envelopment, while the Franco-Americans are advancing from the Marne to menace the German centre. The British success at Virgny threatens Fismes another important centre, hence the desperation whereby the Germans are striving to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. Their defence of Soissons is also beginning to be more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is a vital pivot of the German position. It is estimated that there are four hundred thousand Germans fighting within a triangle whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers, apart from their obstinate resistance in a rugged country constitute an obstacle to closing the pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but the relentless Allied pressure is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters states that it is now disclosed that the Americans brilliantly participated in General Gouraud's repulse of the Crown Prince east of Rheims. A unit was marching westward to reinforce their comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

Enemy's Position Untenable.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing on July 24 at midnight says: The enemy's position in the salient south of the Aisne has become untenable. On the western side he is fighting a retreating battle, depending on machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance, while he gets away material. There is very little enemy artillery left on this front. Fere-en-Tardenois is about in the centre of the salient and an advance of a few kilometres, such as we made to-day, would enable us to sweep back with our long-range artillery the whole remaining area to east front, whereon the Germans are engaged with the British and French between Virgny and the Marne. The large haul of prisoners made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy is obliged to hold the sectors where he does not expect attack. Half his shock divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and Mont-de-Massiges and divisions holding quiet sectors, which have been systematically drained of their best men for storm units, are no match for the French infantry.

The American Advance.

London, July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, writing at 4 p.m. on July 24 sends a graphic despatch of the American advance on Jaulgonne. He says: The enemy opposition was chiefly exchequered, the infantry being most admirably concealed in thick woods, entailing the greatest American precautions against ambush. In the dense undergrowth machine-guns were at a discount and it virtually became a fight with the rifle, wherein the Americans excelled. Neither side was able to obtain much help from artillery and the Germans did not attempt even to put up a barrage, but in the higher and more open ground retired behind machine-gun nests. Captured orders showed that the Germans allotted fifteen machine-guns to each decimated company. The Americans occupied Jaulgonne and pursued the enemy as far as Foret-de-Fere. Meanwhile the Franco-American advance progressed from Oulchy-Chateau Thierry road when it was opposed by great masses of Germans. Indeed, the presence of masses of men, material and stores on this sector suggests that the Germans had been preparing for a great advance to Paris. Hitherto nine divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been thrown in at this point, supplemented by another division from the Rheims-Dormans front. Prisoners state that the 38 centimetres guns with which our back areas were shelled were run on spurs from the light railways from Foret-de-Fere, but doubtless these heavies have now beaten a retreat. Prisoners also state that in order to keep up their spirits a communique was widely circulated through their ranks stating that the Rheims advance was a mere side issue to distract attention from Prince Rupprecht's attack on the northern front, which had begun three days before and was everywhere driving the English into the sea with enormous losses. The German rank and file, however, was beginning to be sceptical of such reports.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

British and French Reports.

London, July 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Early in the night the enemy entered one of our posts southward of region.

Villers Bretonneux, but an immediate counter-attack ejected him. We repulsed a raiding party northward of Bette. We slightly advanced our line at night southward of Rossignol Wood in the Hebuterne Sector, taking a few prisoners and six machine-guns.

A French communique states: We prisoners thirty in a raid south of Montdidier. On the north bank of the Marne the enemy at night powerfully counter-attacked in the region of Dormans and occupied a small wood fifteen hundred metres north of Treloup and the village of Chassins, both of which our counter-offensive speedily recovered. There is violent artillery fire south of the Ourcq and in the region west of Rheims.

Third of German Army Engaged.

London, July 25.

Hitherto 64 German divisions have been engaged in the Marne battle, representing nearly one-third of the available German army. All groups of the German armies from Flanders to Alsace-Lorraine have been drawn upon, but Prince Rupprecht has still plenty of reserve divisions. The enemy, however, seems to have reached what might be called the downward curve of his manpower. His units are much below strength and this applies also to Prince Rupprecht's army and possibly explains why Prince Rupprecht does not seem inclined for an offensive. The German battalions are likely to remain at this low level until September unless the boys who have not yet been greatly used are previously utilised.

THE BRITISH ATTACK ON ZEPPELIN SHEDS.

London, July 25.

H.M. the King inspecting the Grand Fleet inspected the mystery ship which was employed as an aeroplane carrier in the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. She reached a point off the German coast in the early morning and despatched a number of aeroplanes, of which one on reaching its destination flew at a height of only fifty feet. Tondern was fast asleep. The aeroplane flew the whole length of the main street where the occupant of a farm cart waved a friendly greeting not suspecting that visitor was hostile. The raid was a complete surprise for not a single gun was fired until the aeroplane dropped bombs exploding a munition dump. It then released the remaining bombs on the Zeppelin sheds. Flames a thousand feet high indicated to the pilot that his object had been achieved. He then departed, leaving other airmen to complete the programme. The first pilot returned unscathed despite the heavy barrage after three hours in the air. The second pilot bombed a second shed despite anti-aircraft fire and also returned unscathed.

WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

Twenty-Hour Fight with Submarine.

London, July 24.

The 32,000 tons White Star liner Justitia was sunk off the north Irish coast on the morning of July 20 after an extraordinary twenty-four hour fight with a submarine. The first torpedo wrecked the engine-room and stopped the ship. Subsequently ten torpedoes were fired whereof only two were effective. Four were exploded by gun-fire from the ship. No passengers were lost, but ten of the crew are dead, while 400 survivors have been landed.

German Jubilation.

London, July 25.

The German press is jubilant over the torpedoing of the Justitia which they declare was the former German liner Vaterland. The fact is the Justitia was launched in 1915, being built for the Holland-America line which christened her the Statendam. From three to eight submarines are mentioned as participating in the attack. Accompanying destroyers dropped many depth charges while patrol boats stood by and a naval tug took in tow seven torpedoes fired between three in the afternoon and eight in the morning. The Justitia was then well en route to port damaged by the first torpedo which alone hit her. Finally a submarine emerged at ten in the morning and fired two torpedoes, both of which struck, one forward and the other after. The Justitia sank at one in the afternoon.

THE GERMAN BANK IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

The Government has restricted the operations of the German Bank in Brazil to the liquidation of current business. It is believed this forebodes closing.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, July 25.

The "Daily Chronicle" understands that the Government's Imperial Preference scheme includes the abrogation of the most favoured nation clauses.

A GALLANT BRIGADIER.

London, July 25.

Three new Victoria Cross recipients are announced in the "Gazette." The most conspicuous is Brigadier General St. George Grogan of the Worcester Regiment. He throughout three days of intense fighting commanded infantry remnants of a division and various attached troops and displayed magnificent leadership. He materially stayed the onward thrust of the enemy masses. Throughout the most critical third day he spent his time under artillery, trench-mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire, in riding up and down the front line, encouraging and reorganising his troops, and leading back those who were beginning to retire. He had his horse shot under him, but never heeled continued on foot to encourage his men until another was brought. It was a wonderful example and inspired not only his own men, but adjacent Allied troops.

RUSSIAN GENERAL COMMANDS ALLIED FORCE.

London, July 25.

A telegram from Berlin via Amsterdam states that General Gourko commands the Allied troops in the Murman region.

MORE KAISERISMS.

Hopes from Prussian Militarism.

Amsterdam, June 17.—Prussian militarism will bring victory to Germany, says Emperor William in reply to a telegram of congratulations from Chancellor von Hertling, on the thirtieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession. The Emperor declares that he leads "the most capable people on earth" and expresses the hope that the German people will have strength to bear their sufferings and privations. The telegram reads:—

"I express cordial thanks and kind good wishes to your excellency and the state Ministry on which thirty years ago I ascended the throne. When I celebrated my twenty-five-year jubilee as ruler I was able, with special gratitude, to point out that I had been able to do my work as a prince of peace.

"Since then the world picture has changed. For nearly four years, forced to it by our enemies, we have been engaged in the hardest struggle history records. God, the Lord, has cast a heavy burden upon my shoulders, but I carry it in the consciousness of our good right, with confidence in our ship, our sword, and our strength, and in the realization that I have the good fortune to stand at the head of the most capable people on earth. Just as our arms under strong leadership have proved themselves invincible, so, also, will the home land, exerting all its strength, bear with strong will the sufferings and privations which just now are keenly felt.

"Thus, I have spent this day 'midst my armies, and it moved me to the depths of my heart, yet filled with most profound gratitude to God's mercy.

"I know that Prussian militarism, so much abused by our enemies, which my forefathers and I in a spirit of dutifulness, loyalty, order, and obedience, have nurtured, has given Germany's sword and the German national strength to triumph, and that victory will bring a peace which will guarantee the German life.

"It will then be my sacred duty, as well as that of the states, with all our power to see to the healing of the wounds caused by the war and to secure a happy future for the nation. In most faithful recognition of the work hitherto performed, I rely on your approved strength and the help of the state ministry. God bless our land and people."

Pictured as Good Samaritan.

Emperor William is pictured by Carl Rosner, the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, who is attached to the Emperor's suite, as acting as a good Samaritan toward two British soldiers on May 28. While descending a mound he stopped alongside two unconscious British soldiers, and called a medical attendant to give brandy to the men, to stay and bandage their wounds, and to arrange for their transfer to the hospital. After supper the Emperor's thoughts, it is said turned to the British lads, and Rosner represents the monarch as saying:—

"When the enemy is beaten we must care for him with all the power and means given to us. A beaten enemy is no longer an enemy to us. If those over yonder think and act otherwise, that is their affair. We Germans will preserve our conception of Christian duty toward the ill and wounded. While waging war, we will also treat those wounded in battle to that when this terrible business is over and men again extend their hands to one another, we may be able to recall with a clear conscience and without remorse every day and every act of these hard times."

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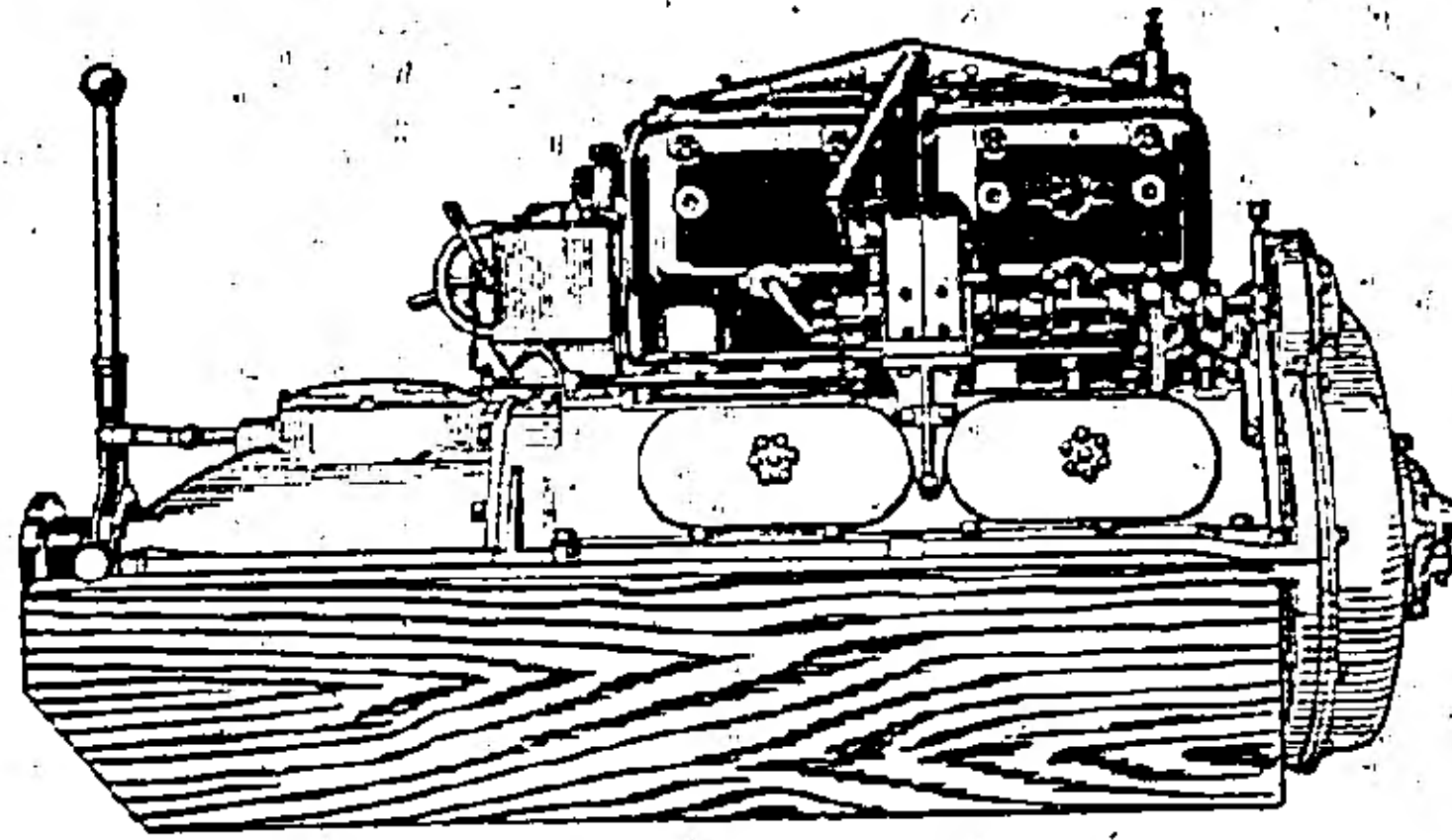
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GENERAL NEWS.

Drunkenness Decreasing in England.

London, May 9.—Wartime regulation of the liquor trade in England has brought about a decrease of 82 percent in drunkenness, say official reports. "I believe we have now reached low-water mark," Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, states in a letter to Lord D'Abernon, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board; "and that no measure—not even of total prohibition—would be likely to bring about any further appreciable reduction in the number of charges of drunkenness."

Imperial Service Medal Awarded.

It is notified in the Gazette that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the great of the Imperial Service Medal to the following officers:—Mr. W. A. Clough, surveyor, Public Works Department, length of service, 27 years, Mr. H. O. Felsing, draftsman, Public Works Department, 27 years, Mr. Abu Hassan, senior visiting teacher, Education Department, Malacca, 34 years, Mr. J. M. Mahalingam, interpreter, police courts, Singapore, 36 years, and Mr. Tan Cheang Pow, bailiff, district court, Penang, 28 years.

Insuring the Fighting Man.

The Italian Government has introduced a very liberal and inexpensive scheme of insurance for its soldiers on active service. The United States Government goes further by offering to insure the lives of every soldier, sailor, and nurse, up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars, at rates actually lower than those nominally in force for peace time policies, and this arrangement has nothing whatever to do with any pension which may be granted to a fighting man or his dependents. Our own Government makes no provision of the kind, preferring to leave soldiers and sailors to pay insurance rates which are prohibitive in most instances.

Boy Scout Hero.

Found on the body of dead German was the following account of a French Boy Scout's heroism:—"A traitor has just been shot—a little French lad belonging to one of those gymnastic societies which wear tricolour ribbons (the Eclairiers, or Boy Scouts), a poor young fellow who in his infatuation wanted to be a hero. The German column was passing along a wooded defile, and he was caught and asked whether the French were about. He refused to give information. Fifty yards farther on there was fire from the cover of a wood. The prisoner was asked in French if he had known that the enemy was in the forest, and he did not deny it. He went with a firm step to a telegraph post and stood up against it, with the green vineyard at his back, and received the volley of the firing party with a proud smile on his face. Infatuated wretch! It was a pity to see such wasted courage." General Sir Robert Biden Powell, who read the letter at a meeting at the Guildhall, asked: "Is such courage wasted when it acts as an inspiration to the great brotherhood of boys?"

Trade with the Antipodes.

An Australian paper states that Senator Long, during his tour of the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies, discovered that human nature here and in the Indies is made of very much the same material as it is elsewhere, and that people "in a business way" seize every opportunity to study their own interests and to make money. He found, for instance, that the owners of the "cool stores" at Singapore accommodated as much Australian meat and butter as suited them, and at prices that had an effect of limiting the consumption of Australian food supplies. Australian lamb, by way of example, was sold up to 2s. a lb. It could be obtained through the stores. To improve this state of affairs he suggests the establishment of a commercial agency, to safeguard and further Australia's trade with the East Indies and Straits Settlements, and to assist in placing Australian produce on the market in a manner worthy of its superior quality, and in keeping with what is considered a "fair thing" for handling, storage, profit, &c.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Father to Son.

Amsterdam, May 31.—Emperor William has conferred upon Crown Prince Frederick William the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal House of Hohenzollern, with Swords, a Berlin despatch to-day announces. In bestowing the decoration the Emperor sent the following telegram: "In view of the great successes which the brave, battle-proved troops of your army group have gained in these days under your command, I confer upon you the Star of Grand Commander of the Royal Order of the House of Hohenzollern, with Swords, and convey to you my heartfelt congratulations on this high and well-merited distinction."

A Doctor's Fees.

Unusual allegations were made against a doctor at a London Police Court recently. The defendant was summoned for attempting to obtain 30s. by false pretences. It was stated by the prosecution the doctor was called by the police on the occasion of an air raid, and a few days later he sent in a list of 18 persons he said he had attended, charging 7s. 6d. for each. Inquiry showed that three people were attended by the defendant on the night of the raid, and four persons denied having been attended at all. When the summons was served, the defendant, said the prosecuting solicitor, was "guilty of such colossal cheek" as he had never heard of in the case of a professional man. The defendant told the inspector he had sent a list of those he attended, or was told he attended, and if he did not attend them the police should have found out and told him, adding that if the people said he did not attend them he did not deny it. The hearing was adjourned.

Opium Growing in Shensi.

Besides enforcing drastic measures to suppress the cultivation of opium in his own province, and providing heavy punishments for Shensi opium smugglers, General Yen Hsi-chang, Tachan of Shensi, some time ago appointed Ko Jui and Wang Pei-juan as special delegates to proceed to North Shensi to institute an investigation on the opium growing there. These delegates have returned from Shensi, and have submitted their reports and maps showing the condition of Yaling, Saitoh and other cities in North-east Shensi, where the farmers are busily engaged in reaping the harvest of poppy. Nearly all the rice and wheat fields have been used for the cultivation of opium. The delegates state that it is now too late for the Central Government to adopt any drastic measures for the destruction of the poppy plants; therefore the Tachan suggests that the Central Government should provide means to prevent the cultivation of poppy in Shensi next year.—Peking Daily News.

The Malaria Scourge.

It would be a tragic irony if the threatened scourge of malaria, brought home by infected soldiers, should break out in our midst, says a London paper. For here we have the two magicians who tracked the malarial through its amazing course. After Laveran had isolated the parasite, Sir Patrick Manson, by brilliant deduction, declared that its cycle of existence outside the human body was passed in a mosquito. Sir Ronald Ross went to India, proved the theory, and found the actual insect host. Every British soldier who, by taking thought, avoids malaria owes his safety to these two men. The same is true of the Italian soldier also. But he has to thank Manson for more than this. Sir Patrick went to Italy, fed mosquitoes on the blood of patients stricken with tertian fever, and brought his insects home alive. His son, Dr. Thorburn Manson, a very perfect knight of science, let the beasts feed upon his blood. They transmitted the fever to him—and by the experience derived from his peril and pains the warriors of King Victor are saved.

NOTICES.



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English Girls Wounded at the War.

London, June 9.—London is much interested in the girls of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps who have just arrived in the English capital suffering from wounds or other injuries received during the recent fighting on the west front. The Q. and A. is commandant of the corps, and finding that a dozen of these

girls are being treated at a London hospital, she caused them to be transferred to a country establishment of which she is the patron, namely, "Queen Mary's Home for Governesses," near Richmond. Of the women under treatment, one has an arm, head, and foot injured by shrapnel. Another is suffering from shell shock, having been rendered unconscious by the explosion of a heavy shell.

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NOTICES.

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Assets, 1917: G. \$90 million.
Income, 1917: G. \$19 million.
Payments to Policyholders, 1917: nearly G. \$9 million.
Surplus, 1917: G. \$81 million.
New Business, 1917: G. \$47 million.

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G. R. VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Eight Lots of Crown Land at Aberdeen, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Use
1	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
2	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
3	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
4	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
5	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
6	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
7	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential
8	Abodeen	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	Residential

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

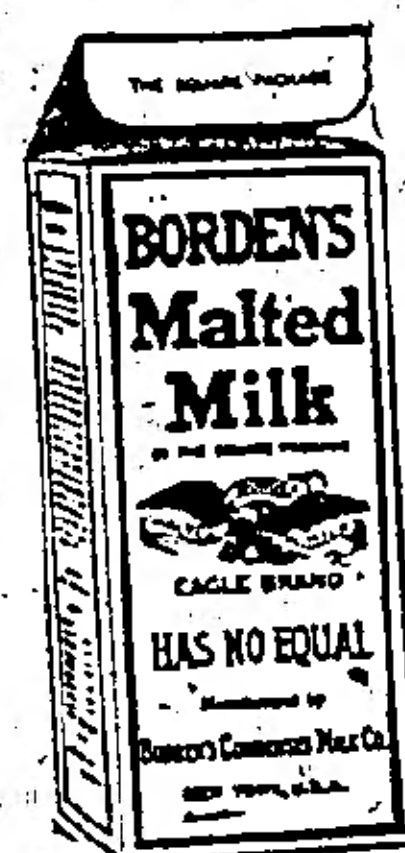
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

GENERAL SMUTS ON IMPERIAL QUESTIONS.

There are few of our Imperial statesmen more competent than General Smuts to speak on the many problems that the war has brought into special prominence. In the many speeches that he has delivered since his arrival in England he has given evidence not only of a keen interest in his native South Africa but in the Empire generally. His observations thereabout have been very illuminating and worthy of the most serious consideration, and his remarks delivered the other day in London were no exception, when he referred to many matters of much weight and did so in a manner that deeply impressed his audience. In one of our notes yesterday we referred to what he said regarding America's splendid military contribution, and no one will cavil with the General in his view that the American soldier, in comparison with the soldier of Russia, is indeed of "sterner stuff," and that though Russia's defection was unquestionably a blow to be deplored from many standpoints yet in causing the Americans to come into the conflict sooner than they might otherwise have done it was so far a blessing in disguise, for, as General Smuts says, the time is fast approaching when the American Army in France will be as large as the armies of England and France combined.

It is even better to hear from so well-informed a source on South African affairs how matters really stand in that great colony of the British Empire. It is well-known that there perfect unanimity has not prevailed with regard to the conduct of the war and with some questions relating to it. The utterances of such individuals as General Hertzog have at times sounded very like treason and were at any rate anything but helpful to General Botha and the other members of the South African Union Parliament, who all along have proved themselves loyal in every respect to the Empire in her great hour of struggle. While not denying the fact that such individuals as General Hertzog exist, General Smuts is able to convey the pleasing assurance that in South Africa, as throughout the whole Empire, the elements that make for unity and strength are far stronger than the sporadic influences working in the direction of disunion. "What our valour has achieved in this war I hope our statesmanship will retain after peace." This wish which General Smuts so epigrammatically expresses will be echoed throughout the Empire and for no part of our conquests more than those which the bravery of our troops in South Africa—our gallant British and Boer soldiers who fought so well by side—obtained for us. With General Smuts we shall all hope that South Africa's boundaries are not going to remain where they are but that they will be extended by the territory now no longer known as German South West Africa. As the General says, such a step would be all for the good of our great African possession and for the Empire generally. We might then look forward to the day, which we hope may not be so far distant, when with Rhodesia as a part of the Union, our African possessions would extend to the Zambesi and the Cunene Rivers. It is an ideal worthy of a great Imperial statesman whose chief interests are naturally those of his native land, and with the help of such distinguished pillars of the Empire as General Botha and General Smuts the realization of such glorious prospects is well within the bounds of probability.

It is for every true Briton, proud of his great heritage and of the struggle that has had to be made to maintain it, to do his utmost to further the efforts of our loyal South African fellow-citizens in their legitimate desires. General Smuts, speaking on those reconstruction problems that are now engaging the most thoughtful throughout the Empire, is equally stimulating and sound, and in nothing does he prove himself more helpful than in his warning against bureaucratic administration obtaining too great a hold. It is as exotic in England, no matter how helpful it may have been in plotting us through some of the terrible trials we have had to face during the past few years, and it is to be hoped, as General Smuts counsels, that all Britons will bear in mind that the vast fabric of British commerce has been built up on private enterprise and resource, and that if we wish it to continue and to rise to even greater heights—as of course we all do—we must not allow that initiative to pass out of our hands.

What is Happening?

There is a considerable degree of speculation at present in the Colony concerning the ultimate destination of the men who have been called up for Army service under the Conscription Ordinance. At first it was stated that they would be sent to Kirkee, in India, but since that time there have been many rumours as to changes of plans necessitated by altered circumstances. His Excellency the Governor incidentally touched on the matter at the Appeal Tribunal's sitting on Thursday, when, in referring to the men conscripted, he said "there will probably be a considerable interval before they leave this place, if they do leave it." That statement, following on a deal of current gossip, has caused all kinds of theories to be expressed by the men concerned and by others as well. If there are any radical changes contemplated, especially if they follow the possibility suggested by His Excellency, we think it would be in the public interest for a little more information to be divulged on the subject. There may, of course, be good reasons for silence, but, if these do not exist, a clearer exposition of the situation would be very generally welcomed.

An Evil Exposed.
The point which a correspondent raises elsewhere in this issue regarding the desirability of the cleansing and disinfecting of ships is one that deserves the closest attention. If his facts are correct, (and we have no reason to doubt them), he has made out a strong case for action. From his letter it would appear that Hongkong is among the few ports which dispense with the enforcement of sanitary regulations aboard ship, and in view of the easy manner in which disease is carried by vessels, we cannot help thinking that it would be wise were the present unsatisfactory state of affairs promptly remedied. Apart from the question of public health involved, there is the comfort of the dock passengers themselves—people who are all too often treated as mere animals. At the present moment, coolie-ship owners are reaping a handsome harvest through the extremely high passage rates which are imposed, and we cannot see that it would be any hardship were the observance of regulations somewhat of the nature suggested by our correspondent made compulsory. The matter is at any rate one deserving of thorough investigation.

Beating the U-boat.
Statistics are not always an interesting study, but some which were contained in a telegram to hand yesterday are deserving of emphasis since they clearly point to a successful coping with the submarine menace which at one time placed Great Britain and the Allies generally in rather sore straits. We refer to the latest Admiralty statement of shipping losses. The most striking of the figures given were those relating to the world's shipping losses during June. These showed a drop of no less than 437,092 tons, compared with the corresponding month a year ago, which means a weekly average saving of some 109,000 tons. The purely British figures reveal a diminution of about 70,000 tons on a weekly average. Not only are the comparisons with last year of a cheering character, but when we contrast the figures for June with the immediately preceding months the same good story is told, the reduction in losses being well maintained. All this has been achieved while the volume of shipping moving about has increased. These facts amply prove that we have the stranglehold on the U-boats, and it can only be a matter of time before the Germans realise that the game is not worth the candle.

St Bernard Monastery's Sacrifice.
Burns, June 10.—Owing to the food shortage, the monks at St. Bernard Monastery have killed all of their famous St. Bernard dogs but six. The monastery is situated in an Alpine pass between Piedmont and the coast of Valais and is famous the world over for its dogs. It was founded by Bernard Dumeny in 962 for the snout of travellers and the dogs were trained to search the trails for travellers who had become lost.

DAY BY DAY.

IF HALF AS MUCH ATTENTION HAD BEEN PAID BY MEN TO UNDERSTANDING THIS WORLD AS TO MAKING PEOPLE ACCEPTABLE FOR ANOTHER, THE RACE WOULD BE INFINITELY BETTER OFF.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of Austria's declaration of war on Serbia.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Motor Car Stand.
The P.W.D. is inviting tenders for forming a motor car stand at Deep Water Bay.

New Doctor.
The name of Dr. Ong Hock chye, Government Civil Hospital, has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise medicine in this Colony.

The Army Act.
A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor provides that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 13 amounted to 62,731 tons and the sales during the period to 62,701 tons.

U. S. Cable Censorship.
The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the United States Cable Censorship Regulations, issued on the 21st May, 1918, by the Chief Cable Censor, Navy Department, Washington.

The Health Return.
During yesterday there were notified three fatal cases of plague, three cases of spotted fever (two fatal) and two non-fatal occurrences of enteric. All were Chinese.

Lease of Foreshore.
The Gazette publishes a description and terms of the proposed lease of certain Crown land at Kwo Lo Wan, Kowloon, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea bed, comprising about 73,500 square feet.

A Wanchai Fracas.
As the result of a fracas in Cross Street, Wanchai, last night, a man has been conveyed to Hospital. Another Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with causing the injuries with a hammer, produced in Court. Inspector Sim said the injured man was still in Hospital. His Worship remanded defendant, fixing bail at \$50.

Too Zealous.
A forest guard who grabbed a woman by the neck in the Police Court this morning and marched her outside, was soundly rebuffed by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, who said he would not have anything like that in his Court. The woman was walking out perfectly quietly and there was no reason to collar her by the neck as though she were a desperate criminal.

A Fight Over Liches.
At the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with fighting. An Indian Police Reservist spoke to separating the men. The story of one of the combatants was that he was selling liches in Wing Wo Street when the other man went up to him and, grabbing a handful, pulled up the street. Naturally he followed and an altercation ensued. They came to blows. The Police Reservist stated that there was a big crowd of people round watching the fight. The first defendant, the liche-seller, was discharged and the second was fined \$2.

A Bogus Collector.
At the Police Court yesterday the case was concluded in which a young man named Noel Baker Dyer, alias N. B. Mohammed, was charged with having, between February, 1917, and March, 1918, unlawfully obtained subscriptions for bogus societies and clubs to the amount of \$9 from the Sun Wo Tai Knitting Factory at Yau-mai, and also with having obtained a sum of money from a Chinese living at Kowloon by representing himself as a collector for War Charities. After evidence had been given, the first charge was withdrawn, but on the second charge his Worship, Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, sentenced the defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A PRESSING NEED.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Steamers engaged in the cattle trade between British and Irish ports are subject to certain sanitary regulations. After landing the livestock, the ship is thoroughly cleaned, lime-washed and disinfected, then re-washed, after which a sanitary officer inspects the ship and, if not pleased to his satisfaction, the vessel is fined.

Regulations similar to the above exist in the ports of all civilised countries where cattle are handled.

Every ship arriving at the port of Hongkong has, including the personnel, to undergo a thorough fumigation and disinfection. The practice in the Philippine ports is too well known to require quoting.

Probably the ports of China and the Crown Colonies Hong Kong and Singapore are the only remaining civilised places that do not trouble about sanitation on shipboard.

There is a class of ship called "Coolie ship" which frequents these ports. A smart entomologist (if he were able to stand the stench) could collect in their holds in a couple of hours, a variety of vermin sufficient to equip a little museum. The prolific rat never leaves the coolie ship; he is never disturbed from year to year.

The chief function of the coolie ship is to transport human beings, washed and unwashed, male and female, diseased or otherwise. On arrival at port, one lot is hurried off while another lot of passengers is coming on, crowding every available space.

A perfunctory sweep of the decks, a sprinkling of some fluid, with perhaps the firing off of firecrackers if there has been any deaths en route, is all the preparation made for the new comers. These ships carry a master and doctor, but if either of these functionaries complains there is a vacancy.

Owing to the scarcity of tonnage, the hire of ships is high, which may account for the passenger-money being some three hundred per cent. higher than in pre-war days; therefore the only one who suffers is the unfortunate deck passenger.

Would it not be a wise measure to have these ships (potential disease-carriers) fumigated, cleaned and lime-washed inside, say once in every three months? This would tend to destroy the vermin and disease germs. These vessels are also food-carriers. One day and the expenditure of one or two hundred dollars would suffice for the cleaning. Why should the same precautions that are taken for the health of cattle and swine, not be extended to human beings merely because this is China?

Yours etc.
A DECK PASSENGER.
Hongkong, July 27, 1918.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. E. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Section, Platoon and Company Commanders are required to be at once sent to Headquarters Office (through the Company Commander) all correspondence or other papers in their possession relative to the granting of Leave from the Colony to members of their units who have not yet returned to the Colony or reported for duty.

Search Supervisors.
On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisors who have been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7 and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. for Wharf Duty.

Applications and Correspondence.
Reference D. D. 68 (page 51). This D. O. is to be altered to read:—Applications, etc.—All applications and correspondence must be addressed to the D.S.P.R. or his Secretary.

Strength.
Joined.—Mounted Police Trooper 424 Price.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 3, 1893.)

The Dollar.
July 27.—The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 2/6 1/2.

Police Medals.

July 28.—At the Central Station this afternoon, the police force, exclusive of the men on duty, paraded under orders of the Captain Superintendent for the presentation of medals. Among the spectators were Major-General Barker, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Mitchell Jones, Mr. G. Sharp, Mrs. May, and Miss Barker. The Captain-Superintendent presented the medals as follows: adding a few exceedingly well-chosen remarks in each case:—Inspector Stanton, Chief of the Detective Department, first-class medal; Inspectors Hennessy and O'Connor, second-class medals; Inspectors Mackie and Gault, third-class medals; Inspectors Mann, Bremner and Kemp, one Indian Sergeant and one Chinese Sergeant, fourth-class medals.

Kowloon Club.

July 29.—The Kowloon Club, one of the oldest social institutions of the Colony, is about to give up the breath of life; but its expiring effort is to be the ejaculation "Surgam!" from the ashes of the old "show" a newer and a better is to arise and apparently not before time, either. The object of breaking up the Club is to eradicate a most objectionable element that has of late made itself unpleasantly conspicuous there and to formulate new rules and regulations for carrying on the Club on broader and, at the same time, stricter lines. Mr. Dorabjee, the proprietor of the Club Buildings, deserves considerable credit for the spirited action he has taken in this matter and, we fancy, he will eventually be the gainer in more ways than one.

Snakes!

July 31.—A correspondent sends us the following:—Yesterday afternoon a gentleman walking along the road under Morrison Hill saw a large carpet snake, evidently of the Python tribe, about ten feet long and nine inches in circumference. The unwelcome intruder must be one of a family, and strange to say, it was only a short distance from a dwelling house, whose occupants might at any time receive an unexpected visit from one of the family. Here's a chance for some of our local sportsmen, or for Professor Spertolby to define the species. We fondly hoped we had done with snake yards for good and all, but there is a vast quantity of vile liquor being consumed here just now; this probably accounts for it. If our correspondent will kindly inform us whether his "tippie" is rum, brandy or bad beer we will have no difficulty in defining the "species" without calling in either the scientist, or the police.

Gymkhanas.

August 1.—Yesterday's Gymkhana was about the feeblest exhibition in the line of sport that has ever taken place in Happy Valley and unless the Committee promptly bestir themselves and draw up a programme worthy the recognition of the general public these afternoon gatherings, which at the outset promised to be so enjoyable, will become the laughing-stock of the community and will certainly be left for the sole delectation of the Committee and a few of their personal friends. How a body of grown men can be so utterly childish as to countenance such fooleries as chair racing, tugs-of-war, foot-racing, etc., with the glass registering in the immediately vicinity of 90 degrees, is a mystery.

An Earlom Rejected.

London, June 14.—George Alexander Philips Haldane Dunstan of Boston, Mass., has definitely refused to accept the heirship or to benefit in any way from the estate of the late Earl of Camperdown, his only brother, it is disclosed in the publication of the latter's will here to-day. In consequence the estate has been bequeathed to more distant relatives.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We have so much land under cultivation this year as in the seventies, the Board of Agriculture tells us. So we revert to the conditions of Plantagenet England. In the 13th and 14th centuries we cultivated as much land, especially for wheat, as in the 20th. The yield was only about eight bushels to the acre; there were from 1 1/2 to 2 million mouths to feed and each man needed his quarter of corn a year; so the area differed little in aggregate from that of the present. But then everybody took a hand, and at harvest time the Bar and the Universities grasped sickles, and the Long Vacation remains to attest the practice.

Amongst the many good legal stories relating to Mr. J. B. Balfour Browne is the following:—It appears that at the conclusion of the seizes at a northern town, the legal luminaries indulged in a cricket match. A certain well-known judge presently occupied the wicket, and so persistently did he display the stonewalling tactics that his opponents despaired of getting him out. After a futile appeal of "leg before," the judge said to the umpire: "I wonder if I am to be imprisoned here until the next session." He had hardly spoken when an extra fast one removed the cross-pieces. "No, my lord," replied the umpire, with a sly grin, "you are bailed out."

A story from the Front: A typical Hun officer had been captured by one of our patrols and was being conducted back to the "cage." At first he was sullen and speechless, but after a halt by the way, and coffee and cigarettes, he became sarcastically communicative. "After all," he said, addressing one of his captives in excellent English, "what are you chaps fighting for?" Tommy scratched his head, but answered never a word. "I'll tell you," sneered the Hun. "You are fighting for money." Their Tommy found his voice. "And you," he said, "what are you fighting for?" "With us it is for honour." "Ah, yes, of course," was the rejoinder, "people always fight for what they haven't got."

When a pair of editors and the nephew of a third are recipients of "birthday honors" in England to the extent of two knighthoods and a baronetcy, we see that even a terrible war is unable altogether to prevent recognition of merit, says the New York Evening Post. A journalist's satisfaction over it is increased by the circumstance of the honor conferred upon Hall Caine. Mr. Caine has been a novelist for a long time, but did his novels win him a prize from the King? A war comes along, Mr. Caine the well-known novelist transforms himself into Mr. Caine the not over-conspicuous publicist, and presto! King graciously acknowledges the higher and more useful activity. One might have thought that another patriotic novelist, Mr. Wells, would have been equally honored. But the author of "Mr. Britling" insisted upon adhering to the form of fiction in his propagandizing, and besides is too unconventional and none too religious. The latter was probably the stronger reason for omitting his name from the list. Nevertheless, the ascendancy of journalism over letters is now well-established, being at least as old as the "Sir" conferred upon Arthur Conan Doyle.

A curious outcome of Lord French's appointment to Ireland is the position of Captain William Redmond. When Captain Redmond last returned from France Lord French, who is an old friend of his father, asked him to join his staff in the Home Command, arguing that as he had already done two years' service at the front and was the last male of his family he ought to take a term of home service. He condescended to accept the appointment. When Lord French went to Ireland Captain Redmond did not go with the staff, and now that French is Lord Lieutenant it is obviously impossible for Captain Redmond to be there. It is probable that he will now return to active service.

YESTERDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

The Talkoo Dock Cases.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the Tribunal considered the following cases from Talkoo Dock:—Messrs.—G. T. Bird, R. Gray, G. Gerrard, C. W. Brown, R. Wallace, D. M. Mackay, W. Weir, J. B. Spier, J. Stewart, G. W. Milne, A. Chalmers, A. M. Henderson, D. Austin, G. Rodger, R. K. Duncan, G. Grott, W. Brown and W. McKay. Mr. J. Reid appeared for the Company.

The Chairman said:—We have read your papers and we see you say that the Company carries on a large business which we know it does, in shipbuilding and ship repair for the Government and others. In respect to the ship building you mention certain contracts which I do not propose to detail, contracts with the Ministry of Shipping to build standard ships of large tonnage and with the Admiralty to build certain other vessels, also with British owners to build ships and repair ships. You refer to work of that character on ships torpedoed or injured in connection with the war and you give us the name of one of the vessels. You refer also to a large amount of ordinary mercantile work. You put it to the Tribunal that this work is of essential importance both Imperially and to the Colony and I say that the Tribunal has no doubt as to the importance of the Company here. The only question, as in the case of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, who were up at the last sitting, is whether while keeping your proper efficiency any individual men of the eighteen before the Tribunal can be spared, particularly from the clerical staff. We understand that you put it to us that none can be spared.

Mr. Reid:—I do, sir. The Chairman:—Your pre-war staff was Europeans 87 and Chinese time workers 1,000 and contract workers about 2,000. Now the Europeans are practically unchanged, 88 as against 87. The Chinese time workers are as before about 1,000 and the contract workers have been increased. Five men have left the Colony for military service.

Mr. Reid said he would like to correct the number of the present European staff. Since the return of their number was sent in the staff was reduced. One apprentice engineer completed his apprenticeship and was returned as medically unfit and left the Company to join the China Merchants Company as engineer. Another man had just left, Mr. Godfrey, who had already been before the Tribunal. Therefore he would like to correct the figures from 88 to 84.

After mentioning the cases individually, the Chairman said:—Mr. Reid, we desire not to interfere with the proper efficiency of your staff, and furthermore we do not suggest the precise parallel between your dock and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, but we notice that out of their rather smaller staff of 77 your pre-war staff being I think 87, they have let fifteen go, prior to the Tribunal, plus two more voluntarily offered to the Tribunal making altogether 17 men where as five men have hitherto gone from Talkoo Dock. Do you really put it to us that without detriment to your proper efficiency you cannot spare an individual man, particularly out of that clerical staff?

Mr. Reid said the none of the men could be spared. Subsequently, Mr. Reid made a lengthy statement, in which he said the staff was at the absolute minimum that they could carry on with and they found it was going to be exceedingly difficult to cope with the Government work even with the assistance promised from home. Any reduction in the staff would directly or indirectly retard the work on three vessels. They had no reserve men whatever. He pointed out that leave of many of the men was overdue. Fourteen had been here for between seven and nine years, and with the increasing work there was no prospect of their going. He went on to refer to the work in the yard, mentioning that the plant for generating power and lighting

CANADA CUTS LUXURIES.

Restricts Importation of Non-Essential Goods.

Ottawa, June 5.—Sporting goods, works of art, jewelry, toilet preparations, and certain vegetables and fruits come within the scope of the order-in-council passed to restrict the importation of luxuries. The order-in-council provides, it was announced to day, that the goods enumerated may be imported only on licenses issued by the Minister of Customs on the recommendation of the War Trade Board. It cites a long list of articles classed as non-essentials in war time. Among them are billiard tables and cues; pleasure boats, skiffs, and canoes; sporting guns and rifles and the ammunition therefor; game bags and cartridge belts; skates; pistols, revolvers, and other firearms except for war purposes, and fishing rods.

Among fruits are included shelled and unshelled nuts.

Automobiles valued at \$1,200 and upward f.o.b. at place of manufacture are included, as are paintings, photographs, and prints; perfume preparations; manufactures in gold and silver, electric plate, and sterling.

A further order-in-council prohibits the export of gold and silver bullion except under license. In this connection it will be recalled that in the early days of the war the Government provided for the conservation of gold resources of the Dominion. This was then accomplished by setting aside for the period of the war the provisions of the Currency Act under which all Dominion notes are redeemed in gold. A further move in the conservation of gold resources is now taken by prohibiting, except under license, the exportation of gold coin, gold bullion, and fine gold bars.

needed a special staff of four men to look after it. The only comparison he could make locally was the Naval yard, where seven men were employed on this work. The Talkoo plant was as large as the Naval Yard's or larger. There were seven miles of railway in the yard and many other things which required the services of one overseer constantly supervising. As regarded the comparisons with Kowloon Dock, Talkoo had a few extra men but he pointed out that they were made up of one painter to look after the paint which the Company made from raw materials, one diver who had important work to do in the harbour, and was the only European diver outside of the Naval Yard, one property overseer, four on the power staff, three storekeepers, four time keepers and one apprentice engineer, a total of fifteen, which, deducted from their total of 84 left 69, the same number as Kowloon Dock. Of the storekeepers' staff all the men were over age or unfit. They could not possibly carry on with a lesser number of men, especially as material for the standard ships entailed an enormous amount of handling. One ship comprised 7,000 different parts all of which had to be checked. Furthermore it had been arranged that all the material for the standard ships be landed at Talkoo, and the Kowloon Dock's staff would have to be sorted out. If they could have secured men they would have immediately engaged them. Referring to the clerical staff it was composed of fifteen men, all with the exception of two engaged at home with knowledge of the business, which called for special training. There were also three boys and 32 Chinese. There were no Portuguese. With all the material arriving the clerical staff would have to be rearranged to cope with the costing work that the Government called for. Kowloon Dock had thirteen bill clerks and Talkoo had twelve.

Major Morgan pointed out that Kowloon's figure of 69 included storekeepers and timekeepers. He claimed from Talkoo the apprentice Mr. Rodger, and two men from the clerical staff. The Tribunal decided not to exempt Mr. Rodger, Mr. Spier and Mr. Henderson, the remainder to be exempted.

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

New Japanese Passport Requirement.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that the following regulations have been issued in the Nagasaki Prefecture of Japan:—

When vessels belonging to foreign countries call at ports under the jurisdiction of this Prefecture Office, seamen (*) being members of the crews of such vessels and not having with them a regular passport or certificate of nationality in accordance with Ordinance No. 1 of the Interior of 24th January, 1918, relating to the entry of foreigners into this country, who propose to stay or travel in this country after landing—not for the purpose of business of the moment—themselves make application to the Governor through the Consul of the country to which they belong, giving the following facts:—

- 1.—Nationality, occupation, full name, date of birth.
- 2.—Place of landing.
- 3.—Address of place at which they are staying and the period of their stay.
- 4.—In case of travel, their destination.
- 5.—Reasons for landing:—When the object is medical treatment the written diagnosis of a properly recognised physician should be enclosed.
- 6.—Method of procuring a livelihood after landing.
- 7.—Whether or not they will continue to retain their status as members of the crew even after landing.
- 8.—Other matters which would be of use for reference.

* Seamen includes master.

Manila Port Regulations.

In continuation of previous notifications, the following additional regulations governing the entrance of vessels into Manila Bay and their departure therefrom are published for general information:—A vessel desiring to enter Manila Bay shall proceed to the vicinity of a position having Monje Island and Corregidor Lighthouse in range, with Luzon Point bearing north thirty degrees west (true), flying her national colours, together with International Code Number, and there stop until communicated with by the Harbour Patrol Vessel which will be in that vicinity. In the event of the absence of the Patrol Vessel from this locality, the vessel will proceed at a speed not exceeding five knots towards a line joining Guardia Shoal and Monje Island, and there await instructions from Cochinco Point Signal Station; this line shall not be passed until permission to do so has been granted. In the event of a vessel being ordered by the Patrol Vessel or Cochinco Point Signal Station to proceed into Mariveles Harbour, she shall under no circumstance cross to the westward of a line joining Gorda Point and Monje Island. When a vessel has been granted permission to proceed through the North Channel she will be given a code signal which shall be hoisted immediately and kept flying while within the restricted area above described. Under no circumstances shall she, on entering, pass a line joining Gorda Point and Monje Island without displaying this signal. The Cochinco Point Signal Station is provided with International signals, but routine signals may be made by shapes; that is to say, by Ball, Cubes (showing as Squares) and Cones. Signals:—Proceed—One Ball on yard-arm (or Flag Signal). Stop—One Cube (Square) on yard-arm or Rocket followed by Red Star (or Flag Signal). Enter Mariveles Harbour—One Cone on yard-arm point up, or Rocket followed by two Green Stars. Patrol Ship will visit you—Two Balls in vertical line from yard-arm. Hoist Safe Conduct Signal—Cones, apex down, over Cube (Square). To be accompanied by designated letters. Vessels are cautioned to use clean signal flags of sufficient size to be readily distinguished. In case of a typhoon, a vessel arriving off the entrance of the

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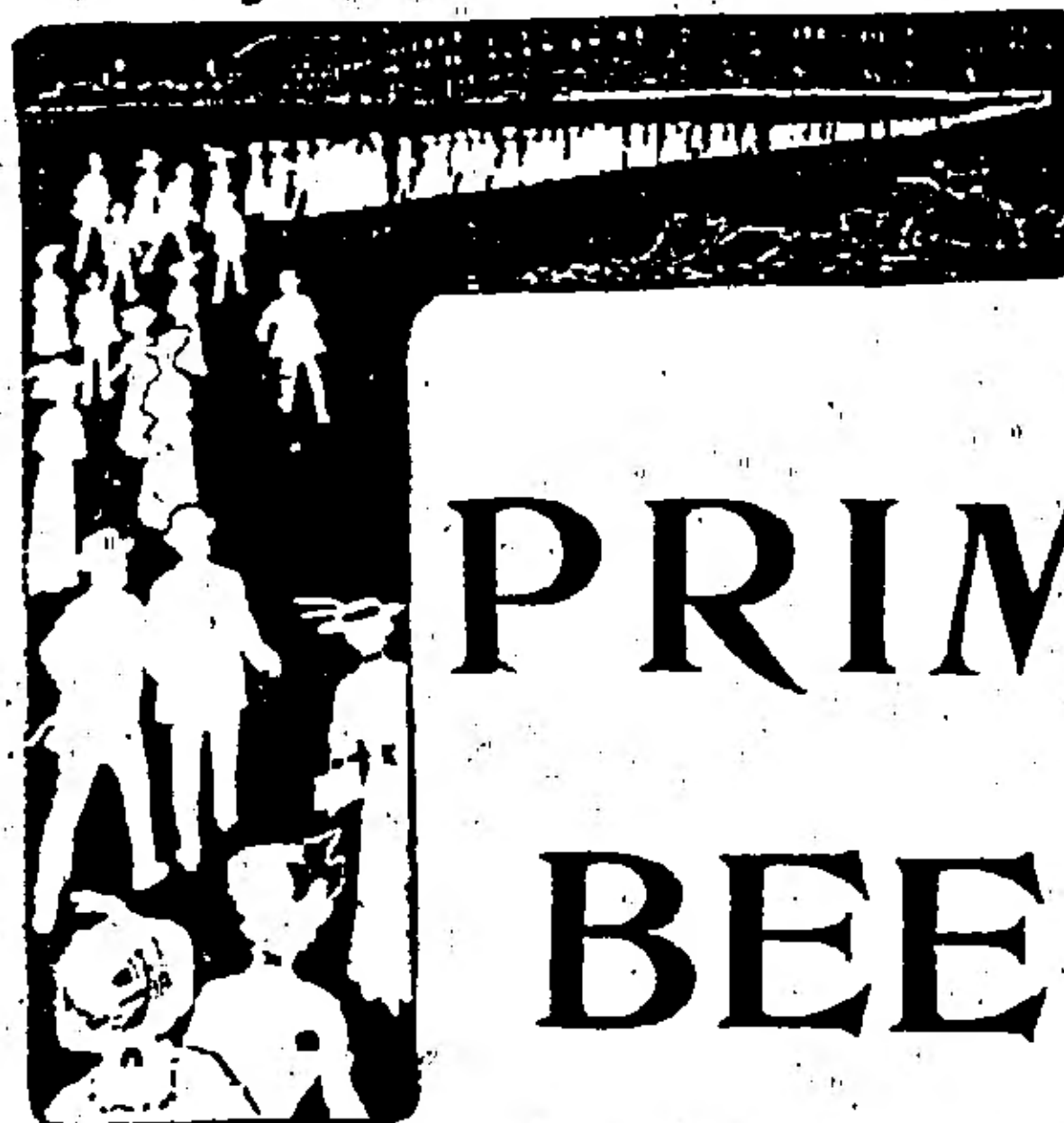
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North Channel, and seeking shelter at night, shall burn a flare-up light at intervals. The signal granting permission to enter will be a rocket followed by two green stars, and this signal shall be repeated by a rocket fired from Corregidor. The vessel will then be entitled to proceed to an anchorage in Mariveles Bay. Failure to comply with any of the above regulations may result in the destruction of the offending vessel. Attention is called to the following paragraph of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated April 5, 1917, establishing Defensive Sea Areas, which reads as follows:—The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive Order shall cease from this date.

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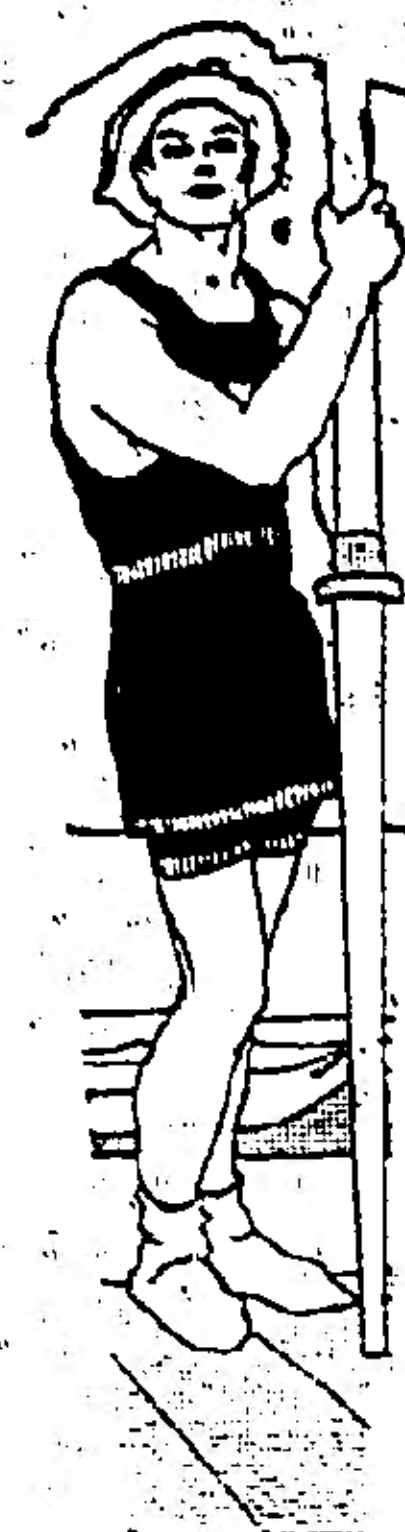
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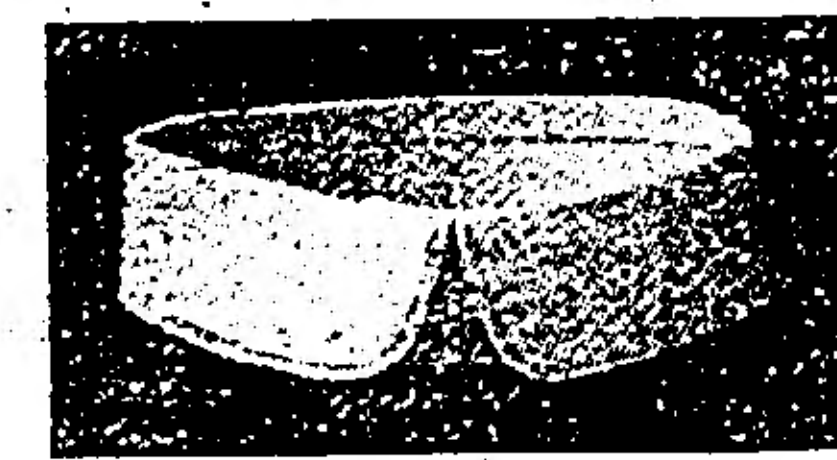
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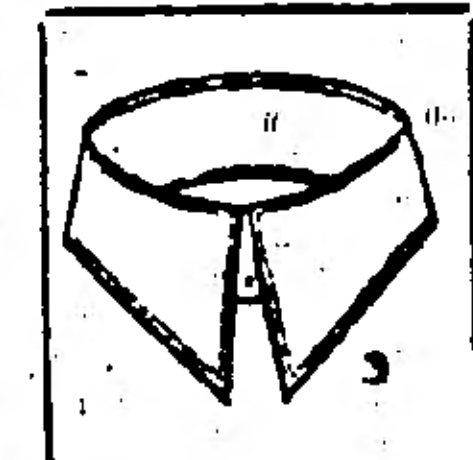


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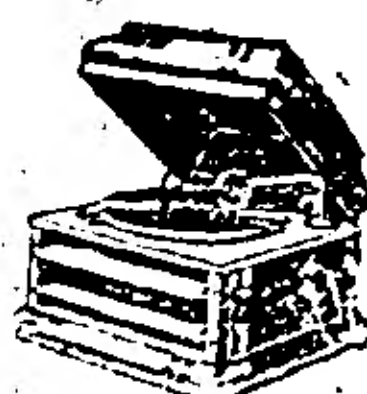


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Hongkong July. 26, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Karimata	Java	in port	27th July	M'la, Batavia
Tjipanas	Java & M'la	24th July	29th July	Saigon
Ysedyk	Java	30th July	9th Aug.	N'saki, Dalry

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
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All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hailong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 30th July at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 2nd Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
T'SIN via W'wei, C'foo Chipshing	Sat., 27th July	at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Wosang	Tues., 30th July	at daylight.
MANILA via Swatow Wosang	Fri., 2nd Aug.	at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN via Swatow Wosang	Sat., 3rd Aug.	at noon.
MANILA via Swatow Wosang	Fri., 9th Aug.	at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly
service is maintained with "KAWASANG" and "WIT" calling at
Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted
with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every
fortnight. It is a vessel with excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted
throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when
BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaday, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Davao.
ZIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Seattle Line.

The N.Y.K. has decided to add
two extra boats to the Seattle
line. It has now twelve regular
and two extra boats on the run.

New French Mail Vessel.

It is reported that the Mes-
sageries Maritimes are sending
out to the Far East the Sphinx,
20,000 tons, at an early date. She
is a sister ship to the Paul Lecat.
For some time she has been
utilised as a hospital ship by the
French Government.

U.S. Vessels for the War.

Since the United States entered
the war, the Navy Department
has taken over and converted to
war use between 700 and 800
passenger and freight vessels,
yachts, tugs, fishing-boats and
other craft.

New Freight Service.

A new freight service between
San Francisco and Japan and
China ports will be inaugurated
by the Nissei Shokai, Inc., of
Kobe. It is stated that this
concern controls a large fleet of
modern freighters.

Asiatic Petroleum Company's

Claims.

The Chinese Government has
notified the British Legation that
it agrees to pay in full, claims
amounting to \$52,000 in connec-
tion with the attack on the Asiatic
Petroleum Co.'s vessel Anson, in
the course of which Capt. Carley
was killed.

New Boats for the T. K. K.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha which
recently contracted for two cargo-
boats of 8,500 tons each from the
Asano Shipyard, to be delivered
in December, the prices being
Y.300 per ton, has now decided
to buy four more steamers of the
same size from the same concern.
The price has not been agreed
upon, but it is expected will be
the same as the previous contract.
These four steamers are to be
delivered by June next.

The New O. S. K. Line.

The Java and Calcutta line of
the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which
was inaugurated a short time ago
entirely independent of the
freight conference for that line,
has turned out to be a great
success, contrary to the general
fear of failure in getting freight
for the line. As the result of the
efforts of Japanese merchants in
Java and Calcutta and of the
Osaka Shosen Kaisha at Singa-
pore, about 2,000 tons have
been already contracted for and
application made for 3,000 more.
Under these circumstances, the
O.S.K. intends to despatch the
Chosen Maru earlier than pre-
viously scheduled and also a
steamer or two on the same
service, following the Chosen
Maru.

Merchantmen and the War.

The First Sea Lord, Admiral
Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, speaking at
the Mansion House on the
occasion of the Centenary
gathering of the British and
Foreign Sailors' Society, referred
to the close relationship which
which the present war had
restored between the men of the
merchant service and the men in
the Royal Navy. He said that
200,000 merchant sailors and
80,000 fishermen at the present
time were serving under the
White Ensign and had been
assimilated into the fighting fleet.
Notwithstanding depletions and
the tremendous difficulties which
the merchant marine had suffered,
it continued business as un-
dauntedly as the men of the
Navy, whose moral was better
than ever despite submarineism.

Japan's Shipbuilding Industry.

With the development of ship-
building industry in Japan since
the outbreak of war, the demand
for anchors, cables, wire, chains,
and other accessories has greatly
increased. According to official
investigations, before the war
only three or four factories
manufactured anchors and
chains, but such factories now
number over twenty, the total
capacity amounting to about
8,000 tons a year. In view of the
increased output of ship access-
ories the authorities have decided
to extend the Inspection Office in
the compound of the Department
of Communications, and to
establish a branch office at Osaka
to facilitate the inspection of
these articles. It is also expected
that the authorities will shortly
issue new regulations controlling
the inspection of ships access-
ories.

For the Restoration of

Churches.
\$15,000,000 is the sum already
raised by the Catholic cardinals,
archbishops and bishops in the
United States for the restoration
of churches damaged by German
fire. \$10,000 has been sent across
the Atlantic for the erection of
chapels behind the British and
French lines.

GERMANY'S MISTAKE.

Sermon by President of Yale University.

New Haven, June 16.—Taking his text from Luke 12:20, "This night thy soul shall be required of thee," President Hadley this morning preached his annual baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. This was the first event in the commencement of Yale's two hundred and seventeenth year, which will continue through Wednesday, when the graduating exercises and conferring of degrees will take place.

Speaking of the need of spiritual leadership and America's opportunity, President Hadley said: "We are to-day called to the leadership of a nation's spirit as thus awakened. The world will value our colleges according as they have fitted men for such leadership. What we have done in preparation for the army, the navy, the engineers, is good, and wins recognition; but the all-important thing that the world craves is that we should know how to guide souls aright."

"It was because Germany thought that we had no national soul," he declared, "that she invited us to enter the ranks of her enemies. It is because she finds that we have a national soul that she now recognizes and deplores her mistake."

"He referred to Russia as being a highly idealistic people ready to bear physical hardships for the sake of goals which they have set themselves, but explained their dereliction by the fact that they had lost their sense of direction, and had no leaders to set them straight."

Turning in conclusion to the members of the graduating class, President Hadley said:

"We have been taught to believe in the Christian virtues of sympathy and courtesy and truthfulness. We have honoured those who have tried to practice them, and have despised those who made a boast of ignoring them. Now we find these ideals challenged. A great nation, which we have hitherto respected, claims the right to ignore such obligations in time of war, and to build up other standards of character and achievement which must result to a considerable extent in suppressing them in times of peace. The very essence of Christianity as we have understood it, is threatened, and threatened by a people whose discipline and endurance and technical intelligence make it a formidable antagonist."

"America has risen to the defence of these Christian ideals. We have largely forgotten our commercial ambitions and political rivalries. We are prepared to squander our treasure and to sacrifice our life blood for the things that we have believed to be right. Our studies here in college, if they are worth anything at all, will help us to bring to the world the assurance of ultimate victory. To those who can take the larger view of events it is clear that treachery and terrorism and ruthless pursuit of power defeat their own ends, and that the wisdom to see this is of more importance to a nation than mere technical intelligence, however highly developed."

"We are going out into a world that is awake. It is imbued with a religious fervour such as it has not seen for generations past. It is ready to welcome with pathetic eagerness those who, having weighed evidence, can defend their convictions as well as die for them. We have tried to prepare ourselves for positions of responsibility and leadership, either in the work of fighting or in the equally necessary work of organization. But whatever our line of work, and however great the responsibility that falls upon us, our largest task is to strengthen and guide aright the national soul which is coming into being; for by the strength and the whiteness of its soul shall the nation be judged and its part in the conflict determined. Let us therefore, going out into the battle of life, see above us, as did Constantine sixteen hundred years ago, the cross of Christ rising in the sky above the clouds of battle. Then can we truly say with the apostle, 'Whether we live we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord: whether we live therefore, or die, we are the Lord's.'"

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy Cotton Goods.—The congestion of stocks has been relieved by the arrival of certain country buyers who had to operate to some extent to meet their immediate requirements. The volume of new business resulting from this enquiry is almost negligible but the movement of cargo from the godowns has improved very considerably. Cotton.—Our last quotation was 22.87d.

Cotton Yarn.—Small arrivals have further strengthened our market and a fair quantity has been put through. Prices show further substantial advances of \$5 to \$10 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$190/225. No. 12s at \$200/220. No. 16s at \$222/228. No. 20s at \$218/240. Arrivals 6,000 bales. Sales 4,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 5,000 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Values are practically unaltered, Chinese staple being quoted at \$44/52 while Indian descriptions are nominal at \$44/51 per picul.

Woolens.—Nothing doing.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Bent and Co. report under date of June 28 as follows:—Stock:—500 bales. Market:—Silk.—During the fortnight under review our market has been very active for Lyons and quiet for America, 13/15 deniers being in great demand. Refusals are almost unobtainable and dealers will only do business with ready bookings and at prices which they are advancing day by day on account of the small production of third crop. Exchange is 1 1/2 per cent. higher than our last quotations. Waste is stronger and dealers report native market has advanced far from foreign buyers' ideas.

Metals.—Further restrictions on export of steel to this country from the U.S.A. are cable, and it is doubtful whether it can be obtained except under special licences. Business is quiet locally. There is some demand for iron bars at about \$12 per picul. Wire nails are wanted again at about \$16 for the 1 1/2 specification. Galvanized wire 18/22 gauge has been fixed at \$23 to \$24 a picul, but it does not seem possible to obtain the thicker gauges, say 13/17. Enquiry generally seems to be better for most lines.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 180,000 sacks. Quotations:—Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.10 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$3.05 per sack; Shanghai Flour 3rd, \$2.85 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.65 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.40 per sack.

Sugar.—Market active.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of August, 1918:—

Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Aug. 1st.	5.44 a.m.	7.14 p.m.
" 2nd.	5.44	7.14
" 3rd.	5.45	7.13
" 4th.	5.46	7.12
" 5th.	5.46	7.12
" 6th.	5.46	7.12
" 7th.	5.47	7.11
" 8th.	5.47	7.11
" 9th.	5.47	7.10
" 10th.	5.47	7.10
" 11th.	5.47	7.09
" 12th.	5.48	7.08
" 13th.	5.48	7.07
" 14th.	5.48	7.08
" 15th.	5.49	7.05
" 16th.	5.49	7.05
" 17th.	5.50	7.04
" 18th.	5.51	7.03
" 19th.	5.51	7.03
" 20th.	5.51	7.02
" 21st.	5.51	7.01
" 22nd.	5.51	7.00
" 23rd.	5.51	6.59
" 24th.	5.52	6.58
" 25th.	5.52	6.58
" 26th.	5.53	6.57
" 27th.	5.54	6.58
" 28th.	5.54	6.58
" 29th.	5.54	6.55
" 30th.	5.54	6.54
" 31st.	5.54	6.54

GERMAN DEPRESSION.

The Absent Note of Victory.

Readers of the following article from the *Vossische Zeitung* by von Salasman, will search in vain for signs of a jubilant or confident spirit among the Germans even at the height of their recent offensive in Picardy and Flanders. The exhortation to the German to "set his teeth firmly" or at least "to keep his mouth shut and not weaken the will of others by his pusillanimous talk" is scarcely a victorious note. The translation, from the *New Europe*, is as follows:—

"It is remarkable in this war how often the tension of the nerves of a large part of the German public produces hallucinations. In Berlin people have been saying quite openly to one another everywhere: 'In the Reichstag they say our losses were enormous. In the Reichstag they say the offensive in the west has stuck. In the Reichstag they say the enemy is much stronger than the High Command had assumed at the beginning of the offensive. In the Reichstag they say we had no horses left, and therefore could not continue the offensive. In the Reichstag they say that whole country round Ypres is a great lake and therefore impassable. In the Reichstag they say all the country between Amiens and Paris is mined and would be blown up. There is a great deal more which is said to have been said in the Reichstag and is being believed. People have begun to lose their nerve. One asks why? How is this? One puzzles one's head, but cannot understand it. The War Minister, in answer to a question in the Reichstag, spoke to this effect: 'Of course heavy losses are unavoidable in such a battle. They were very heavy at one part of the front; in many regiments two-thirds of the company commanders have fallen.' The story is now told of a certain Deputy, that he said to his electors in a northeast German town with reference to this: 'The War Minister has publicly stated that our losses are so heavy that the offensive must be abandoned.' This is how they talk of the Reichstag in Berlin."

"I do not for a moment doubt that the fearless and upright Deputies will indignantly relegate all these stories to the realm of fable. The Reichstag was always proud, and has a strong backbone and claimed that fear has never entered its marrow. It always voted from the noblest motives only. No one doubts this. How comes it, however, that whenever a lull takes place in the operations it is always said, on the authority of Deputies, that they have spread the most incredible rumours? Something must be wrong somewhere. Let those gentlemen themselves think what a responsibility they have to the Fatherland and the morals of the whole people—they whose first duty it is to maintain it. Criticism is very easy. It is more difficult to take up a fearless attitude for improvement oneself. Facts always carry conviction. The events which show the facts have happened. Is the capture of Mont Kemmel not a fact? Is our offensive checked? Did the English and French in Paris prophesy correctly when they said that the Flanders front was not inflexible, that the English were unbeaten, and everything was in the best order? I think we have no reason to hang our heads and look gloomily on the future. It is time to admit a little confidence into our hearts once more. We cannot hold out with poor courage. If a man cannot set his teeth firmly, let him at least keep his mouth shut and not weaken the will of others by his pusillanimous talk. Now is no time for whining. A quaking heart is half lost. He who does not believe in a good issue and victory will not find favour with the Goddess of Victory. Does any one think that men who could capture the formidable position on Mont Kemmel cannot achieve even greater things?"

"People should not allow themselves to be frightened by old wives' tales. Is there anything that the German soldier cannot do? The man in the steel helmet

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Assembly Members in Canton.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

Dr. O.T. Wang, Acting President of the Chinese Senate, arrived at Canton on July 25 to attend the National Assembly which expects to be in full session next week. Some four hundred members of the Assembly are now in Canton ready for business.

The Administrative Council of the reorganised Military Government, composed of Directors Tang Shao-yi, Tang Chi-yao, Wu Ting-fang, Lin Pao-yi, Sun Yat-sen, Luk Wing-ting and Shum Chun-huan, is also expected to be in session about the same time.

BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

Joins the Labour Party.

London, May 1.—The Upper House of Convocation passed a resolution to-day calling on the Church of England to bring about a truer fellowship between all engaged in national industries.

The Bishop of Lincoln said all the troops were talking about the beautiful new world which would follow the war. "The people," he proceeded, "have a passionate craving for more life. We must face this passionate dream of labour."

The Bishop of Lincoln said that, now the Labour party had been enlarged to include brain workers, he had personally helped to start a branch of the Labour party at Spalding. He felt he was doing the Church's work in joining in the new and hopeful effort.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has distributed 43,000,000 Bibles during the war period. [The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Lee Hicks), who is 75 years of age, was Canon Residentiary of Manchester Cathedral prior to his preferment to the bishopric. In Manchester he became noted as leader of the temperance party and an advanced Liberal, strongly advocating social reform. He is the father of Major M. B. Hicks, of the Mobile Battery, and of two other sons, the eldest of whom was also in Bangoon until he went home to join up.]

Possession of a Brooch.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of a gold brooch set with agate stones. Inspector Kent said that when the man was arrested by the constable, he said he had bought the brooch from Sincere's, but when he was at the Police Station he said that he had picked it up in the street. The man was a street scavenger. The case was adjourned in order that the Police might make enquiries and see to whom the brooch belongs.

can do everything; there is no doubt of this. He has proved himself superior to the enemy wherever he has met him, and has overthrown worlds. We shall see even greater things done by our countrymen out there. If any one can get away from the present and think of the future of our Fatherland, he must say to himself that all these events are like links in a great chain. Hindenburg and Ludendorff are forging it link by link; the one fits into the other until the chain is completed and unbreakable and the work is finished. Certainly this work costs blood—noble, precious German blood, the blood of the best sons of the Fatherland. But the blood has not flowed in vain. It is creating the basis upon which we shall build. Heroic courage and daring are the moral imperatives which are raising up, and in them we must believe. This pure ideal element rises higher and more threateningly against the shameful wall of lies of the enemy."

THE BATTERY CAR.

(By Major C.J.C. Street, R.G.A.)

It arrived the day before the Battery was due to sail, and everyone turned out to admire it. It was somehow an emblem of pride, an outward and visible sign that the Battery really was a definite fighting unit at last and no longer a mere collection of men under training. It brought a sense of importance with it.

For a car, even in these days of mechanical transport, still retains something of the reverence, not unmixt with awe, with which it was once regarded. And this long, low, dark green vehicle, the latest product of the finest British firm of automobile engineers, was definitely allotted to the Battery as its own possession. No wonder that officers and men stood round, gazing at it with admiration.

And next morning it began its service with the Battery. The equipment was to go to the Port of Embarkation by road; the guns towed behind their tractors, the lorries loaded with stores. The car led the procession throughout its sixty-mile journey, along a route that passed through the loveliest part of England, where the hedges blossomed in the springtime sun, and the fresh warm air seemed to call on the car to show its speed and power, and to rejoice in them. But this was not to be, the guns must regulate the speed of the conveyer; heavy though they might be, they were intricate mechanisms of delicacy and a greater speed than five miles an hour or so would shake up their precise adjustments. So the car was condemned to a crawl, and fretted and chafed like a living thing constrained in the pride of youth.

The Docks were reached at last, and the car drove up alongside a big wall-sided steamer, once an ocean tramp, now serving her country as a ferry boat, transporting troops and stores to France, mooring the submarines that had never deterred her from her business. Here a gang of men fell upon the car, put slings between the spokes of its wheels, and distance pieces between the slings lest they should chafe upon its paintwork. Then a swift rise into the air, a sudden slowing, and a giddy descent into a gloomy cavern, over which men battered down the hatches.

The car stayed there a few hours, during which it crossed the Channel, and it was then hoisted out into a busy quay. All the ship's holds were alive with men, the winches rattled in clouds of steam, every few minutes a gun or a lorry was landed and moved off to make room for the next. "They want you up the line," said the landing officer to the Battery Commander. "I've got your orders. The guns and half the men will go up by train, the lorries and the rest by road. You yourself are to report at Bonville as soon as possible. That's a nice looking car you've got, push her along as fast as you can. Bonville's a hundred and fifty miles by road."

The car made its way daintily through the busy streets of the Town, over a bad place of pavement in the suburbs, and so reached the open country. The Battery Commander knew the road of old, he had been up to Front by road more than once before. "Let her go," he said to his driver. "I'll tell you the way."

The speedometer hand swept over the dial till it stood at about thirty-five miles an hour. The long poplar-bordered road slid by, the car swaying gently over it. Hills seemed scarcely to check the speed, there was little traffic to obstruct it, the villages were so sparsely scattered that the slowing down at the warning motives "Ralentir" was not frequent enough to bring the average much below thirty. So, with only one short stop, the car reached its destination in something under six hours.

The Battery position was in an orchard surrounding a farm, among the out-houses of which was a barn that had been used as a cart shed. This became the car's garage and from here it went out every morning upon its day's work. A busy day it was, first there was an expedition to a certain cross-roads, along an accessible track full of

HONGKONG MILITARY SERVICE.

Ten More Men Enrolled.

The Gazette notices that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this list (July 26), be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Forces of Hongkong:—

Kenneth Menzies Cumming.
Ronald James Rawlinson.
Arnold Hughes.
Charles Young.
Ernest Jacobson Birk.
Albert George Graham.
William Barker.
James Mackenzie Jack.
Albert Edward Godfrey.
Alexander Forsyth Brown.

Guns to be Sent to India.

Information has been received from the Secretary War Office, London S. W., under telegram No. 62949 A. G. 130, dated 24th July 1918, to the effect that Guns of the Hongkong Defence Corps who are enrolled under the local Military Service Ordinances are to be despatched to India, where they will be posted to Artillery Unit according to existing needs.

Women Servants in Royal British Households.

London, June 3.—King George has put into effect a rule doing away with all men up to thirty-five years of age in the royal households. The King previously had released more than 650 men from the royal households for military service, of whom 55 have been killed and 75 wounded. In the King's private room in Buckingham Palace hangs a "war service roll" giving particulars of the service of all soldiers drawn from the royal employ. The places of the men who are now to be withdrawn from the royal households will be largely filled by women.

shell-holes, at the end of which a sentry forbade further progress. Here the observation officer and the telephonist who were on duty for the day got out, to finish their journey on foot. Then the car went back to the Battery, in readiness to take the Headquarters to Group Headquarters, three or four miles away, or to carry out some reconnaissance that meant more shell-pitted lanes or worn-out pavements. Nearly every day there were errands to be run to Siege Park, or to the Ordnance workshops, or to Corps Headquarters, each of which entailed a journey of twenty miles or more. Thirty or forty miles was the car's daily average, and this over roads in the worst possible condition, for the most part.

Other perils there were, too; shelling by day and bomb dropping by night. Often a shell would fall close beside the car on one of its journeys, till the neat paintwork bore many a scar where a small splinter or flying stone had struck it. Once a fortnight the car was taken in to the workshops for overhaul, and under the careful treatment it survived many months of war, giving faithful service at all hours of the day and night. But, one evening, on its way home through a ruined village of evil repute, a small shell struck the ground just by its front wheels, and with a horrible grating sound the car struggled forward a few yards and stopped with a jerk. The driver and passengers were unhurt, but the car was a wreck. The front axle was cut in two, the crankcase smashed to atoms, the radiator had almost disappeared, and two cylinders were cracked beyond hope of repair.

Badly the Battery Commander left it where it lay, and telephoned for the breakdown gang. In a few hours the wreck had been hoisted on to a lorry, and next morning it was taken to railhead and loaded up on a truck for return to the base. From there, after a comparatively short stay in busy workshops, the car emerged again, as good as new, ready to start upon a fresh and honourable career of usefulness. And the overjoyed Battery Commander, who had been reluctant to borrow, during its absence, a gold engine to be painted on its rear front endguard,

MONDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

List of the Cases.

The Tribunal again meets on Monday, when the following cases will be considered:—

P. and O. Steam Navigation Co. v. A. E. Martin and M. T. Johnson, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Holt's Wharf.

W. J. Owens and O. R. M. Young, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—E. P. Allgood, E. W. Sleight, C. E. P. Herbet and A. Coghill. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

W. S. Brown and F. H. Crapnell, medically fit.

The following man from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—G. L. Kay.

Green Island Cement Co. v. R. Taylor, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Messrs. G. Martini, Ltd.

G. Blair, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Hongkong Steel Foundry Co. v. J. F. Anderson, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—9th Sunday after Trinity, 28th July, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hooper. Psalms: Gilbert, Stewart and Woodward. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Turle. Benedictus: Beethoven (27th morning). Hymns: 224, 240. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 132; verses 1, 5, 8, 9, 14 & 19, in union. Psalm 133, verses 4, in union. Psalm 134, verses 3, & 4, in union. Hymn 224, verses 1, & 3, in union. Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Purcell. Voluntary: Choral Preludes on "O Man bewail"—Bach. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 233, 22, 184. N.B.—Psalm 136, verses 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 26 & 27, in union. Hymn 137, verse 1, in union. Hymn 138, verses 1, 4, & G.P. in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—9th Sunday after Trinity, 28th July, 1918. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. & after Evening Service. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Woodward, Chant 374 W.A. Psalms: As set. Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Fitzherbert, 24th evening. Hymn: 17 (First Tune). Hymn: 298 (A. & M. Tune). Hymn: 269. Hymn: 360. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 88 Purcell, No. 296. Psalm: 87. Purcell, No. 297. Psalm: 88. Purcell, No. 301. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Mont. Kyrie: Mendelssohn, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 & 9 in union. Hymn: 23 (Tune 12 A. & M.) Hymn: 315. Hymn: 151. Hymn: 19.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services: July 28th. Morning 11. Hymns: 346, 585, 382, 108. Psalm 100. Subject: The Value of a Man. Evening 6. Hymns: 17, 197, 252, 599. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday: Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday: Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday—Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening Gospel Service 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, General.—Low Masses at 6.45 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ, Science.—MacDonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

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King's Building,
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Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Pichet's fire proof safes.



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MARINE CONSTRUCTION:
Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete. Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:
Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Promotion of Japan's Trade and Industry.

The Japanese Home Department has decided to establish Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Committees in the Prefectures where trade and industry have shown the greatest development since the outbreak of war. The Prefectures selected are Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hyogo, and Fukuoka. The regulations for these Committees are now being considered by the Legislative Bureau and are expected to be issued shortly. The object is to make investigations with a view to devising means for the further promotion of trade and industry. It is estimated the annual expenditure incurred will not be more than ¥80,000.

Shanghai Coal Market.

Meers, Wheelock & Co.'s fortnightly coal market report issued July 18 thus summarizes the position:—Japan Coal:—Business in this market has been exceedingly dull and there is again no change to report for the past fortnight. There are indications that the Allies are contemplating sending troops to Siberia and if such should prove to be the case it would certainly have the effect of still further increasing freights so that it is not likely that there will be any decline in coal prices in the near future. Fashion Coal:—No change. Kaping Coal:—Owing to the dull state of the market, stocks are somewhat heavier than usual, but as the difficulty of securing tonnage is now more acute, the possibility of increasing stocks in the near future is improbable, and the prospects of cheaper coal still further remote. Total coal arrivals in Shanghai during the fortnight from all sources were 92,388 tons compared with 36,505 tons for the previous two weeks.

Steel Predictions Gone Wrong.

Pittsburgh, June 10.—It was about April 1 that the War Industries Board began calling for greatly increased shipments of steel to the various war activities. It is illuminating to recall that at that time opinion was expressed in a high quarter that about six weeks of the intensive shipping of war material then contemplated would cause the War Industries Board to reverse its attitude and release much steel for the ordinary commercial consumer. That prediction was

based upon the idea that the authorities at Washington were looking only upon the record of war-steel shipments during the preceding three months, and not taking sufficient account of the greatly increased rate at which the mills would be able to ship in future. Two months have passed, and the War Industries Board shows no signs of relaxing its grip on the steel supply, nor has any evidence appeared that there are uncomfortable accumulations of steel in any of the war activities. It is not true that all predictions have gone wrong, for there was such a variety of predictions that some were sure to hit the mark, but it is strictly true that expectations entertained in many high quarters, as to what would be the steel situation at the end of spring, have proved radically erroneous.

How to Fix Textile Prices.

A commercial writer in the New York Times says while the markets of cotton and woollen fabrics are still disturbed over the prospects of price fixing for their products, there does not seem to be any haste indicated by the actions of one newly appointed Textile Administrator. From this it is inferred that no plan has as yet been matured, even if it has been considered. It seems to be reasonably certain, however, that what ever is ultimately determined on must be applicable no less to prices which civilians must pay than to those payable by the Government. Any great discrepancy between the two sets of prices will be bitterly resented. In cases where the Government has hitherto cut down the asking prices of textile manufacturers there has been no pretence that the latter were not enabled to make a very satisfactory profit. Those who have bought for civilian uses have been forced to give the mills an inordinate profit. To curb the profiteering, various plans have been suggested. One of them, which has attracted much attention, was put forward by Mr. Malcolm D. Whitman, Vice President of William & Co. His idea was that, instead of fixing sales prices, excess profits should be limited by taxation. This, he insisted, would destroy the incentive to overcharge. If the Government fixed prices on what it required, he contended, the manufacturer would even up by charging more to civilian purchasers rather than be spurred up to greater efficiency.

THE SIGNALLER.

Present Day Communication in War.

Lieut. A. A. Milne writes as follows:—

A signaller wears two crossed flags on his left arm; as a "flag-wagger" he is known.

But this does not mean that communication in the field is carried on simply by waving a flag. Nor, as others think, is it merely a matter of talking down a telephone. On the contrary, signalling in this war has become a very elaborate matter indeed. A signaller must have as many strings as possible to his bow, if he is to maintain communication under all sorts of conditions; and since this war is many kinds of war, some new, some old, so it follows that many means of communication are employed, some new, some old. It may be of interest to mention one or two of the newer methods.

The Fallphone is an adaptation of the field telephone. Speech or "buzzing" on the telephone can be picked up by the enemy; "buzzing" on the fallphone is secret and safe. It is named after the Captain Fuller who invented it; an explanation of it involves a number of difficult words like "alternating currents," "choke-coils," and "condensers," with which I need not trouble you; and in normal trench warfare, where telephone lines can be laid and maintained, it has superseded the old field telephone.

Wireless Telegraphy has the obvious advantage indicated by the word "wireless." You may have seen the 400 ft. aerials of a big wireless receiving station, and told yourself that they wouldn't last very long near the front line. They wouldn't of course. But there are such things as portable trench wireless sets, which can be carried about and run up in ten minutes. Their aerials are not 400 ft. high.

The Bower Buzzer is difficult to describe without being technical. It has the disadvantage of the Telephone-buzzer in that it can be picked up by the enemy but it has the advantage,

of being, in a sense, wireless. A good deal of wire is used, but not (as in the case of the telephone) from one instrument to another across the heavily-shelled ground in between. If I say any more I shall find myself using difficult words again, so perhaps I had better leave it. Let us get on to something more human. Messenger Dogs, there is nothing technical about them. They take the place of runners, being very much more speedy and very much more of a target than a man. But they are there solely on business. Only the keeper is allowed to feed or even to pat, one of these dogs, and strict rules are laid down for their exercise and supervision. They have accomplished some wonderfully good work.

Carrier Pigeons, as is pretty generally known now, are in common use. They are a last but a very safe resource. Obviously if the country in rear of an advanced position is so heavily shelled that only a pigeon can get through, it follows that there is no means of replacing the pigeon once it has flown. A battalion signalling section going into action will probably carry several pigeons. However bad things are, the battalion can get a certain number of messages back, and that is sometimes a comforting thought.

Daylight Lamps are used more freely than the layman would expect. It is possible on the brightest day to signal with one of these lamps to a station a mile away. The station signalling with its back to the enemy cannot of course be seen (supposing it is under cover); and the rear station, by signalling through a tube aligned on the front station can so restrict the rays of the lamp that it is quite invisible to an enemy further off.

Message-carrying Rockets are a simple and useful way of throwing a message across the zone of fire into the comparative safety beyond. Every rocket has a certain known range, and a receiving ground, for messages from the objective which is being attacked, is arranged beforehand. Aeroplanes are, often the medium of communication between attacking troops and headquarters in the rear. When it is impossible to signal backward by lamp without exposing oneself, it may be possible to signal upwards from the bottom of a trench in perfect safety. The signman reads it, writes it out, and

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T	3/3%
Demand	3/4
30 d/s	3/4 1/2
60 d/s	3/4 1/2
4 m/s	3/4 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	143
1/T Japan	148 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	79 1/4
1/T Java	151 1/4
1/T Marks	151 1/4
1/T France	453
Demand, Paris	453 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/5 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/5 1/4
10 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	80 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.68
6 m/s. France	4.78
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	79 1/4
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	159
Demand, Singapore	143
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5.95
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. sub. par.	
" 10 " 50% prem.	
Canton " 4 1/2% dis.	

either sends it back by wireless, or flies back and drops it. The above are some of the less well known methods of signalling now employed. Their value, of course, depends on the circumstances of the moment. When one way fails another must be tried. It is for the signalling officer to understand them all thoroughly, and to decide in any situation how best to keep his unit in touch with other units, and to preserve inter-communication in the field.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—France 45,000,000.
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The Three Castles

MAGNUMS

Cigarettes

MADE IN ENGLAND

FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

America's Deepest Lake.

Portland, Ore., June 8.—A lake known as the "Great Sunken Lake" is reported to be the deepest lake in this country, and perhaps in the whole world. Located in the valley of the Cascade Mountains, about seventy miles north of Jacksonville, Ore., this lake, which is about fifteen miles long and four miles wide, is so deep that its depth cannot be measured. It is situated so far below the crest of the mountains that winds cannot reach it, and its surface is like a sheet of glass. It is sometimes called the "Lake of Mystery."

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION:

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 29th, July 1918, commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf (Kowloon) (For account of the concerned)

4 Length Slud and Open Link Chains 2' and 12'

75 fathoms Slud and Open Link Chains 1", 1 1/2" and 1 3/4"

etc., etc., etc.

On view now.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE." \$6.05 per case ex store.

"COMET." \$5.85 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG, 168 Des Voeux Road Central, 2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN, 13 Des Voeux Road, West.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, 1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at "Abertholwyn" No. 14 Peak Road,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak folding tables, teak overmantels, lady's writing desks, brass and copper fenders, teak flower stands, white lace curtains pictures and porcelain, marble mantel clock, brass clock in case (360 days), draught and fire screens, etc., etc.

Extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard with mirror, dinner and dessert services, cut glass and silver ware, silver cabinets, table glass-ware, etc., etc.

Double and single brass mounted bedsteads, double wardrobes with mirrors, marble top teak washstands and dressing tables, rattan chairs and tables, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Bathroom, pantry and kitchen utensils.

Also

A Fine assortment of Canton Blackwoodware

comprising:—

Curio cabinet, couches, arm-chairs and chairs, lady's desk, tea table, wall brackets, flower-stands, teapots, square tables, overmantel, etc., etc.

And

Plants in pots, Electric ceiling fan and light fittings, etc., etc.

N.B.—All the teak furniture is light stained.

On view from Tuesday, the 30th July 1918.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Telephone 284 & 124.

MESSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (GODDELL STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE, MRS. MORITA.

CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES 175 DES VOEUX.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letters addressed to Adadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah, or the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been obtained.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnanfu and Mongtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advising that "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Salih, Suk-sh-Shaykh and Zibrah in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Adadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 50 cents.

Do. 3 lbs. ... 1 \$1.00

Do. 11 lbs. ... 2 70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Fort Bayard—27th July, 5 p.m.

Hobhow—27th July, 5 p.m.

Saigon—27th July, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—28th July, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 30th July.

Amoy—30th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th July, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 31st July.

Welshel, Chefoo & Tintin—31st July, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st August.

Philippine Islands, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central, and South America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—1st August, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—1st Aug., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 2nd August.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—2nd Aug., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 6th August.

Shanghai and North China—6th Aug., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9th August.

Straits, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Suez—9th August, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday 8th August, at 5 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 26d. 12h. 13m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately from Shanghai to Weihaiwei, and increased slightly elsewhere; the depression over the Gulf of Tonking has moved to the south of Hainan. The typhoon indicated yesterday is probably that situated to the north of Guam on the 12nd inst., which has since pursued a north westerly track; it is probably situated in the Eastern Sea this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st 45.42 inches against an average of 49.30 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate; fair, generally, some showers.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China betw. H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China betw. H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 25, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Vostock 6a. 29.61 75 95 4 f

Nomuro 5a. 29.56 75 96 2 o

Hakodate 29.54 77 95 1 b

Kochi 29.54 84 79 1 b

Nagasaki 29.59 83 83 1 b

Kobe 29.59 80 91 1 b

Yokohama 29.61 77 85 2 o

Osaka 29.63 77 85 2 b

Naha 29.61 79 91 1 b

Shimonoseki 29.61 79 91 1 b

Wakayama 29.61 77 94 0 c

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY 28th, 29th, 1918.

JUDEX?

EPISODE 10

EPISODE 11

"THE HEART OF JACQUELINE." "THE WATER SPIRIT."

"THE MOVIE DUMMY"

featuring TOTO

the new Kinema Komedian.

THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

The Career of a Noted Republican.

MR. W. C. D. TURNER.

Presentation at Shanghai.

Indianapolis, June 5.—Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States and former United States Senator from Indiana, died at his home at 8 55 o'clock last night.

Mr. Fairbanks was sixty-six years old and had been ill for some time with interstitial nephritis. He had been unconscious for several days. All the members of his family, except Major Richard Fairbanks, who is in France, were with him at his death.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States from 1905 to 1909, when Roosevelt was Chief Executive, was eighth in descent from Jonathan Fairbanks, who came to this country from England in 1636 and settled in Dedham, Mass. His father was born in Vermont, moved to Massachusetts, and then to Union County, Ohio, where on a farm near Unionville Centre, Charles W. Fairbanks was born on May 11, 1852, his mother being a sister of William Henry Smith, the founder of the Associated Press.

At the age of fifteen he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1872, and then became agent for the Associated Press in Pittsburgh and Cleveland, studying law at the same time, and being admitted to the bar in 1874. He then married Cornelia Cole, of Marysville, O., who had been with him on the college paper. He moved to Indianapolis soon after, and began the practice of law, where he soon became prominent. His clientele increased until it embraced not only Indiana but New York and other large Eastern cities. His practice grew rapidly, and in a few years he became one of the leading lawyers in Indiana.

Always a Republican, Mr. Fairbanks took an active interest in politics, but steadfastly refused public office. He managed the Greenback boom for the Presidential nomination, but when Harrison was nominated he campaigned the State for him. In 1898 he was the active manager of the McKinley campaign, and the gold-standard plank was put in the Republican platform that year largely through his influence.

When the Republicans obtained control of the State Legislature of 1897; and a successor to Senator Voorhees was in order, Mr. Fairbanks was elected by a large majority over Gen. Lew Wallace, and in 1903 was re-elected. In 1904 he was nominated Vice-President at the Chicago Convention on the ticket with Roosevelt, and elected by 337 of the 487 electoral votes, resigning his seat in the Senate, to take effect upon inauguration day. Senator Fairbanks was president of the 1912 in Chicago, and as ardent American commission for the settlement of disputed affairs in their campaigns against Wilson between the United States and in 1912 and 1916, respectively.

An interesting function took place on July 17 when the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange presented a handsome silver salver to Mr. W. C. D. Turner, Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Turner (who is well known in Hongkong) is shortly leaving for Dairen having been transferred to the bank's branch there.

The salver was inscribed as follows:—"Presented to W. C. D. Turner Esq., by the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, July, 1918."

The Chairman of the Exchange (Mr. A. L. Anderson) addressed the members as follows:—"Gentlemen:—We are assembled to wish 'Good-bye' to our friend Mr. Turner, whom we have met almost daily throughout the period of his long term of office as accountant of the H. & S. Bank. It is a common saying that 'Lookers-on are most of the game,' and on that basis we may pose as judges of his unflinching courtesy and attention, and of his capable blending of the 'savoir in mode' with the 'fortiter in re.' In some small degree we have everyone of us felt the effects of the European War. Mr. Turner has, however, not only had additional work thrown in his hands by National War Loan applications, but, directly because of the War, has had to work with a depleted force of assistants. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I have yet to hear of anyone's finding that Mr. Turner had not the time to give a patient and courteous hearing to his business. Mr. Turner, in asking you to accept this small mark of esteem, the members desire me to convey to you their hearty good wishes for the best of good luck in your new sphere of activity; may the salver always carry to your mind a memory of Shanghai friends, and of the kindly wishes with which it is charged. I wish you Good-bye and 'Godspeed.'"

Mr. Anderson's remarks were punctuated with much applause, and three cheers and a "tiger" were afterwards given for Mr. Turner. Mr. Turner tendered his many thanks for the handsome present and concluded by saying that his experience during four years of war was "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Canada over Canadian questions, in 1818, at which all questions except the Alaska boundary were settled.

After the expiration of his term as Vice-President, he made an extensive tour of the world, where he was the recipient of many honours in all countries he visited during an absence abroad of a year. He then resumed his law practice in Indianapolis, and retained his hold upon politics in the Senate, to take effect upon inauguration day. Senator Fairbanks was president of the 1912 in Chicago, and as ardent American commission for the settlement of disputed affairs in their campaigns against Wilson between the United States and in 1912 and 1916, respectively.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.